

ABSTRACT

In a recording apparatus of the present invention, a pit gain selection circuit 33 converts an amplitude proportional to pit length data into gain data, and outputs the gain data to a pit cutting signal generation circuit 39 via a timing adjustment circuit 35. The generation circuit 39 selects gain data proportional to each pulse duration of a pit signal and converts it into an analog signal. A groove correction value selection circuit 41 converts the analog signal into a groove correction value on the basis of the pit length data, and outputs the groove correction value to a groove correction signal generation circuit 47 via a timing adjustment circuit 45. The generation circuit 47 calculates a magnitude of groove signal correction, converts it into an analog signal, and outputs it to a subtractor 51. The subtractor 51 subtracts the analog signal from this analog signal. Power equivalent to power to be superposed on a light beam used for forming grooves because of the side lobe of a light beam used for forming pits is canceled only during cutting for forming pits. There is thus provided a recording apparatus capable of manufacturing an optical disk from which signals properly representing pits and grooves can be reproduced even when the density of tracks is physically increased.